

vases. The stems are sufficiently strong, without being too rigid, as is the case with other forcing liliiums, and the foliage is so much more graceful than that of other lilies that any flower lover would not hesitate a moment which variety to select when both were purchaseable. For floral designs this lily is superior to any other white variety and we fully expect it will in a few years be as much a market necessity as *Harrisii* and *longiflorum* now are. Six or seven bulbs may be grown in a 6-inch pot or pan and a dozen or more in an 8-inch pan for good effect." (Florist's Review, December 13, 1917.)

Malpighia sp. (Malpighiaceae), 45506. From Guatemala. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for this Department. "(No. 196. Guatemala City, Guatemala, November 6, 1917. *Azerola*, from Amatitlan (elevation 3,900 feet). The name *azerola*, which properly belongs to a species of *Crataegus* is applied, in Central Guatemala, to a large *Malpighia*, whose fruits are not unlike those of the Barbados-cherry (*Malpighia edulis*). I have only seen the plant in a few places, it is most abundant at Amatitlan, where it is seen in a large proportion of gardens and dooryards. This species is much larger than *M. edulis*, often becoming a small bushy tree 20 feet in height, but more commonly seen as a large shrub, spreading in habit, with a dense crown. The leaves, when young are covered with a thick whitish tomentum, when mature they are membranaceous, elliptic-acuminate in form, about four inches long, cuneate at the base, bright green and glabrous above, heavily pubescent, with the venation prominent below. The flowers are produced in small axillary clusters. Individually they are scarcely an inch broad, with clawed, crepe-like petals of lilac-pink color. The fruits, which ripen mainly during August and September are the size of a large cherry, but flattened and sometimes pointed toward the apex. They are bright red when fully ripe, with a tender skin and juicy, whitish flesh of peculiar subacid flavor. The seeds, three in number, are roughly winged. The character of the growth suggests that this plant may be slightly hardy. It has not been seen in the lowlands, but is grown at elevations of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, where the climate is comparatively cool, but not cold enough to experience severe frosts. The

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